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A LARGE DEFICIT FEARED.

RATHER THAN INCREASE THE TARIFF THE

GOVERNMENT WILL INCREASE THE INCOME TAX.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL-A BITTER FIGHT IN PROSPECT-THE COLLIERY RIOTS-THE ANARCHISTS-THE DUBLIN OUTRAGES

-AFFAIRS IN FRANCE-THE ITAL IAN CRISIS-SIAM-TYN-DALL-LITERARY.

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London, Dec. 9 .- The anxieties of the Government are undoubtedly increasing. The monthly returns of the Board of Trade strengthen the prevailing fears of a large National deficit at the end of the financial year. If the current reports in official quarters are true, the deficit is to be met, not out of the pockets of that section of the community where the majority of votes is to be found, but by the payers of the income tax. It is asserted in well-informed circles that the country may expect a further impost of three and one-half pence, and a further addition to the same tax in order to provide for strengthening the navy. It is expected that any substantial addition to this easily imposed tax will be regarded as a justification for altering the conditions under which it is levied. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been credited for a long time with a desire to introduce a graduated income tax, and this will possibly be attempted. The subject is surrounded with great difficulties, and ought to be undertaken by a non-partisan commission, rather than by a Ministry which cannot possibly ignore the claims of its supporters in the polling-booths.

This impost was originally purely a war tax. Since Mr. Gladstone's triumphant achievement of tariff reform, very few articles were left upon which to raise revenue. The income tax thus afforded the most facile means of raising money. Its imposition does not disturb trade, like the introduction of a new tariff, and it has the further advantage that it raises money from that body of people whose fewness makes them least dangerous at the polling-booth. The working classes pay only as consumers by indirect taxation. The upper classes have just the same tariffs, but with the tax upon incomes as ar additional burden. There is no unfairness in the principle of the impost which draws a distinction between the rich man and the poor man. The danger is that in bidding for the poor man's vote Governments are tempted to make undue demands upon the middle and upper classesthe very classes who at the present moment are the most strongly opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Government. Any attempt to recast the income tax by a graduated scale, if introduced by the esent Ministry, is sure to arouse the suspicions of those who already pay the tax.

The Government have made another change of front on the Parish Councils bill, and the final passage of the measure seems to be further off than ever. The week's disputes have raged over the distinction between parish charities which are ecclesiastical and those which are temporal or secular. In the earlier stages of the bill Mr. Fowler, who had charge of the measure, opposed the dispossession of existing trustees, who are in most cases clergymen or church wardens; but the disestablishment party, who sit behind Mr. Gladstone, are not content with Mr. Fowler's tenderness toward the Establishment, though Mr. Fowler himself is a strong dissenter; and therefore this party got up a cabal to bring pressure upon Mr. Gladstone to change his at-

Sir William Harcourt got up to throw overboard his colleague, Mr. Fowler, and at a later Mr. Gladstone more completely effected the change of front forced upon him by one of those bits of political jugglery which are some times needful when politicians try to explain the extinction of the power of the original trustees was consistent with Mr. Fowler's undertaking to leave their position unaffected. In consequence of this step, the Opposition have been and clergymen, because they belong to the prospect of the bill passing into law becomes surrounded with increasing difficulty.

As the measure now stands, churchwarden and clergymen, because they belong to the Church, are incapable of becoming trustees of a parish charity; but this inequality does not extend to Catholic priests, or to dissenting ministers, or to deacons. Moreover, if a churchman desires to leave any charitable funds for the benefit of his community, so simple a thing as a reading-room attached to the church buildings he must hereafter make his bequest in the shape of an ecclesiastical trust.

The Parish Councils bill, which originally promised to be a simple measure, is likely to provoke as much anger throughout the country as did Home Rule. The Opposition intend to fight the bill at every clause, and it will be no easy matter for Mr. Gladstone to arrange how far the session of 1893 shall run into 1894. The next parliamentary session will also have a formidable crop of trouble. The Prime Minister is already piling up a multitude of promises such as Evicted Tenants, Welsh Disestablish ment, Registration, and Scottish Disestablishment bills, and this week a powerful deputation of teetotallers induced him to speak more strongly in favor of Local Veto than he has generally done. Of course his promises were not without ambiguity, but the deputation passed a resolution declaring that they regarded them as an acceptance of their demands.

It may also be necessary to legislate for the Scotch fishermen. The Government measure of this year has been turned inside out by the House of Lords, and, oddly enough, at the rejuest of deputations of Radical fishermen from Aberdeen, Dundee and Forfarshire, all constituencies returning Gladstonians. In this matter the Lords are posing as saviors of the country, just as in the Home Rule debates. The same cene was witnessed last night, in regard to the Employers' Liability bill, when the Peers, in response to deputations of workingmen, introduced the large majority of 148 against 28. The Lords also minimized the drastic application of the bill to the shipping trade. Lord Salisbury declared that shipowners even doubted if it would be possible to conduct their industry under such inprecedented conditions as were originally pro-

The commission appointed to inquire into the so-called Featherstone outrage has presented a report which entirely exonerates the action of military during the recent colliery riots. will be remembered that the soldiers were called out to assist the police in suppressing miners' magistrate was present for several hours to read the riot act, which is usually deemed a necessary preliminary to the use of military force. uring all this time a mob of many thousands lives were imperilled by brickbats, stones, iron

allow workmen to be shot down over a question of wages. Instead of defending the action of the magistrate and soldiery, the Government allowed an inquiry, which, fortunately, has resulted in favor of the use of force. The Radi-

Though the Anarchists carried out their threat to disregard Mr. Asquith's refusal to permit a meeting in Trafalgar Square last Sunday, they assembled in so small numbers and showed so little spirit that the gathering fizzled away. They are this week seeking to induce Mr. Asquith to allow another meeting in order to consider his conduct. According to his recent definition in the House, this step is perfeetly legitimate. But its adoption would be like transferring to Trafalgar Square a per- H. and S., No. 1." formance of one of Gilbert and Suilivan's well- Oaxaco, Mexico, by the steamer City of Washingknown Savoy farces.

It does not escape observation that "The Com monweal" threatens Mr. Asquith that, if he Pier 16, East River. The bags of coffee were persists in his antagonistic attitude, the Anar- stored at Bartlett's Stores, Brooklyn, on the folchists will introduce Continental methods into this country. And yet we hear nothing further of the prosecution of "The Commonweal.

respecting the "party of action," who are responsible for the "removal" of Reid in Tyrone that Sheridan has given the authorities valuable information, and that fear of the consequences has led to the sudden disappearance from Ireland of several suspected persons. The Castle authorities are evidently not without a good deal of knowledge, but they hope to reed in evading resort to exceptional methods of administering justice.

The Judges, however, at the opening of the winter assizes, are putting great pressure on the Government, and speaking in a way which is pleasant to the Government. Justice O'Brien, at Cork, commenting on the refusal of juries to convict on the clearest possible evidence, openly advocates a provision for special juries and a change of venue

The two or three divisions which have taken place in the French Chamber augur ill for the new Government. It was only by a majority of 31, owing to the absence of doubtful friends, that they beat off M. Pascal Grousset's amnesty resolution. They are now being subjected to great pressure from the Advanced Radicals and Socialists, who were the chief factors in M. Dupuy's downfall. If the Moderates preserve bold front M. Casimir-Perier ought to weather the storm with perfect ease; but French politicians are the most volatile in the world, and consolidation is one of the least known elements in their party warfare.

Signor Zanardelli's efforts to form a Ministry in Italy entirely failed, apparently owing to the difficulty, which I pointed out a week ago, in dealing with finances. He cannot find a col willing to cleanse that Augean stable, The story goes that when he presented to King Humbert a list of his proposed colleagues, His Majesty remarked: "But these are the under secretaries. Where are the Ministers?"

On his part, the King has been most reluctant to reduce his army. But he is not a spendmake some bargain with the Radicals, that, if they will assent to fresh taxation, he will bring down the military burden. According to morning's telegrams Signor Crispi has been sent for; but without some arrangement like that just indicated, it is doubtful whether he would agree to take office.

found for settling the differences of France and England in Siam. We now learn that the buffer State, whose area was the real crux of the situfifty miles wide, and that China is to be invited to take control of it. For some reason which is not explained. China is said to be unwilling to undertake these responsibilities, which are entirely new to her. It may possibly be that this would involve on her part abrogation of the nebulous rights which she is supposed to hold over the whole of Siam. Be that as it may, her refusal to accept these duties would prove exceedingly embarrassing to both the Western

the arrangement, and are making demands on the Government which amount to nothing short of disregarding M. Develle's promises to Lord Rosebery. On this subject, the news from Paris hardly justifies the optimistic assurances of the British Government. More light will be thrown on the subject in a few days, when the official correspondence will be published and when M. Casimir-Perier will reply to M. Deloncle's interpellation.

Professor Tyndall's death removes one of the most prominent public men and ablest thinkers in Great Britain, and a great admirer of American institutions. He was an exact representative of the sort of poetical materialism which is often highly dangerous to the peace of mind of common thinkers, but his ; I tosophy was too calm to be disturbed by the storms often provoked by his agnostic declarations. We all remember his remarkable expression at the Belfast meeting of the British Association, that in matter we find the promise and potence of every form and quality of life.

Originally he was believed to be somewhat radical in his political views, but he married late in life a daughter of old Lord Claud Hamilton, and this lady, with whose terrible mistake which produced her husband's death everybody sympathizes, is largely credited with having brought about a change in her husband's views. As a latter-day politician, Professor Tyndall was known as a ferocious critic of Mr. Gladstone, and nobody knows how often the philosopher declared his old friend to be worthy of the block. Notwithstanding his explosive disposition, Professor Tyndall was a man of great per sonal tenderness and generosity.

The dramatic public have been satisfied with reproductions of old pieces for weeks past, and though of writing of books there has been no end, the season has so far produced nothing that is at all remarkable. The Life of the Duke of Clarence is chiefly notable for having brought to light the Princess of Wales, if not as a poet, yet as a passable rhymester, and has certainly shown some interesting chapters of domestic happiness in the royal circle. writer of this work, Mr. James Edmund Vincent, is an old contributor to "The Times." He has many times acted as special commissioner for that paper in labor troubles. He has written much on the Welsh and Church questions, and is the author of one of the essays in the well known book, "A Plea for Liberty," dealing with the discontent of the working classes,

RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES BORRED

Pittsburg, Dec. 9.-Last evening the station agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company at Wildof the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company at Willwood was confronted by a masked man, who
thrust a revolver in his face and commanded
silence. The agent was defenceless, and was compelled to submit, while his visitor helped himself
to the contents of the money-drawer and safe and
the ticket case. The thief then joined his companions on the station platform, and left under
cover of the darkness and a heavy fog. A considerable sum was taken. This is the second time
within a week that the road has suffered from this ofts and bludgeons. At length the magistrate within a week that the road has suffered from this cause. The cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad station at Beaver was broken open last night. Nearly all of the tickets and a quantity of express matter were stolen. There is no clew to the robbers.

A DEADLY CARTRIDGE FOUND AMONG FRAGRANT BERRIES PROM MEXICO.

cal newspapers take this rebuff with very bad THE SACKS WERE BROUGHT TO THIS CITY LAST MAY, BUT WERE OPENED ONLY YESTER-DAY-MYSTERIOUS WRITING ON THE PARCHMENT IN WHICH WAS

Captain Devery, of the Old Slip station, reported last evening to police headquarters that John O'Donohue's Sons, Importers of coffee, of 88 Front-st., had purchased from J. W. Wilson & Co., importers of No. 53 Front-st., September 19 eleven bags of coffee, marked "B. ton, of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steam ship Company, which arrived here on May 8, at lowing day, where they remained until November Then they were shipped by J. O'Donohue's Sons to Fraser Brothers, of Providence, R. I. Fraser Brothers returned the coffee on November by the Stonington line to O'Donohue's Sons, as the coffee did not suit their trade.

The bags remained in O'Donohue's Sons store It is asserted in some quarters at No. 88 Front-st. until yesterday afternoon, when William O'Donohue, a porter of the firm, was directed to examine the coffee before its shipment to the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, of No. 127 Front-st. He discovered in one of the bags a small muslin bag, containing a fuse and a cap and a quarter of a pound of dynamite.

The powder was submitted to A. Klepstein, a chemist, of No. 122 Pearl-st., who pronounced it dynamite. O'Donohue's Sons believe that the dynamite must have been placed in the bags at Mexico, as they have not been opened since they left the plantation.

The dynamite was placed in a paper cartridge four inches long which, in turn, was inclosed in the muslin bag, four by five inches long. With the cartridge were a number of wires. They were about six inches song, and woven to-gether, and arranged into horseshoe shape, with copper caps at each end. The horseshoe was onnected with the other contents of the bag.

a Spanish book in the bag.

The cartridge was originally done up in a piece of yellow parchment, six inches square, with several round marks, similar to those made by a postoffice stamp. On one side of this parchment the words, "Soganon, Mexico," were plainly readable in the stamp, and on the left side of one of these stamps was the name "Affred," written in a plain hand, and the word "Noble" written on the other side.

The material in the cartridge, which the chemist decided was dynamite, was of a yellow-lish color, and sweet to the taste.

DR. MEYER NOT DISCOURAGED.

HE IS SATISFIED WITH THE CONDUCT OF HIS CASE, BUT THINKS THE TOMBS A BAD PLACE FOR A SOJOURN.

From Dr. Meyer's cell in the Tembs the defence f the now noted prisoner is being directed about as Mr. Brooke. Dr. Meyer is a clever man. had experience with courts before. He has been in

Meyer was seen by a Tribune reporter at the es yesterday. The dector were no collar or Tombs yesteriay. The dector wore no collar or necktie, but was otherwise neatly dressed. He declined to discuss his case in detail, but said that he was entirely satisfied with the management of his defence by Mr. Brooke.

"What sort of a man is this Carl Muller who has turned State's evidence?" was asked.

"You will find that out on Monday," was his reply. "I am expecting Mr. Brooke to call here this afternoon to talk over Muller's testimony with me. I shall suggest to him a good many lines of cross-questioning."

BLOWN TO PIECES BY DYNAMITE.

HORRIPLE ACCIDENT IN THE TUNNEL NEAR ARMONE-SEVERAL MEN PROBABLY PATALLY INJURED

By the explosion of dynamite yesterday aftern in the new tunnel now being built at Armonk to divert the water of Bryan Lake into the Kensley divert the water of liryan Lake into the Kensleo reservoir, one man was blown to pieces and another was disembowelled. At least five more received serious and two perhaps fatal injuries, John McQuade is the contractor. He has for several months had over 200 men employed upon the works. The place of the accident is seven miles from a telegraph or railroad station, and it was impossible last evening to get the names of the men who were killed or wounded. The men were in charge of Superintendent Shine, who sent for medical assistance and summoned the Coroner.

Waverly, N. Y., Dec. 9.-Interest in the Lehigh waverly, N. L. Dec. 2.—Interest in the League strike is waning, save with the men directly in-terested, Chairman Tany, of the General Com-mittee of Firemen, and Chairman Rice, of the General Committee of Engineers, with W. E. Preston, of the firemen's committee, returned to Sayre last evening and addressed a union meeting of the Brotherhoeds. They reported the conditions of settlement, and the men generally are not pleased with them. A number of the old new were returned to work to-day. A bitter feeling exists between the Brotherhoed men and the hundreds of new men still housed in the company's quarters. The latter feel that they are to be crowded out, and many of them are in an angry mosel. A slight pretext would lead to serious trouble and bloodshed. S. J. Murray and Thomas Hodses, the two Chicago, Burlington and Quincy men arrested for compilicity in the shooting affray in the riot of Wednesday evening, were examined last evening. Murray was discharged, but Hodiges was held under 500 Londs to await the action of the Grand Jury, and was taken to jail at Towanda. of the firemen's committee, returned to Sayre

CORPORATIONS MUST PAY A FRANCHISE TAX sprung yesterday by the issue of a circular-letter by the Secretary of State informing corporations that the Secretary of State informing corporations that they would be required to pay a franchise tax or forfeit their charters. Some of these corporations were established by a special act of Congress when this State was a republic, and later by the Legislature. The State now proposes to force them to pay a franchise tax in the future, and will seek to recover it for the years in which they have been doing business. The total amount of this tax will be a large sum. All corporations established for the purpose of religious worship will be exempt from it.

surred in Bloomfield this morning in which Luke was wounded in the shoulder and hip by James W Shult, another lawyer. Seven shots were fired, two of which took effect. The shooting occurred on the main street of the town. The alleged intimacy of Baker with Shult's wife was the cause of the shoot-

CONFIDENCE MEN GET HALF A MILLION

Indianapolis, Dec. 9.-Requisitions on the Gov ernor of New-York for the arrest of Louis Ludium and Cameron Rostetter have been issued by the Governor, and it is believed at the State Depart-Governor, and it is believed at the State Department that the arrest of the men will soon be accomplished. It is popularly supposed that the two men have swindled the farmers of Indiana out of \$5,000 or \$0,000. It was not in Indiana alone that they found unsophisticated farmers, but in Onio, Illinois and Kentucky as well. It is stated that before the confidence men left the county they secured about \$50,000.

Chicago, Dec. 9.-Morris Green, charged with Chicago. Dec. 9.—Morris Green, charged with operating a fraud lottery, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Perry and Storren, of the Central station. He had an office at \$0 La Salle-st., and in the two months that he has been doing business in Chicago it is alleged he has swindted about fee persons. Most of his victims were servant giris. The police know but little about Green. He came to Chicago about three months ago from New-Tork, where it is said he was in the employ of a foreign lottery company. He is thirty years of a segurosaes like a prince and stays at the best hotels.

BRITAIN'S MONEY PROBLEM. against the Liberal Government for daring to DYNAMITE IN A COFFEE BAG. WILLIS HAS DONE NOTHING.

MANY OBSTACLES IN HIS WAY.

STRONG PEELING IN HAWAII AGAINST RE. ERRONEOUS NEWSPAPER REPORTS CONNECT HER STORING THE MONARCHY.

THE EX-QUEEN DOES NOT WANT TO BE RE PLACED WITHOUT GUARANTEES OF PROTEC-

TION-HER HOUSE GUARDED BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT - A FIGHT BETWEEN WILSON

San Francisco, Dec. 9 .- Some interesting new from Honolulu was brought late this afternoon by the brig Irwin, which left the islands of the afternoon of November 22. The most im portant occurrence was the establishment by the Provisional Government of a guard around the ex-Queen's house at Washington Place, at r own request. It seems that she has received lately many threats, saying that she must die, as she was the sole obstacle to a peaceful settlement of Hawaii's political troubles. Alenaces were so bitter and so persistent that she became greatly alarmed, and made a personal appeal to President Dole. He readily granted her request, and detailed five men to watch her house. The cause of this order was unknown to the public. When the natives saw Provisional soldiers stationed around the house they at once became intensely excited, as they to her deportation from the islands. They scon became calm, however, when the facts were ex-

WILLIS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Private letters received to-day say that Minister Willis has suffered greatly in public estimation by his childish action in regard to an authorized interview in "The Star." to deny it, but did not dare do so in plain terms, as the proof had been submitted to him for revision. Instead, he now says all reporters are sendacious, and that he will not have any further dealings with the newspapers. He has

tion unless she can be assured of American support after she is once more on the throne It is understood, however, that Paul Neuman, British support, should Cleveland's plan of restoring the monarchy be carried out. This would put the United States in the position of pulling out the chestnuts for England's benefit. POPULAR FEELING AROUSED.

What has stirred up popular feeling more than anything else in Honolulu is the fight between favorite. Smith printed a slashing article giving the facts in regard to the Queen's relations with Wilson. The latter brought suit for libel. acticles on this same subject. The day be fore the Irwin sailed Wilson threatened to kill paraded the streets, but the Kanaka refused to

if he carries this out, his paper will be lively read he went to San Diego and started a newspaper, but the collapse of the boom drove him to San Francisco. Here he worked on "The Chronicle" ters, revealing the rottenness of the royal government, and was then offered the editorship of "The Star," which was started by the Provisional Government leaders. He has made it a strong is receiver of the Robinson estate. At the time

The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of November 22d, by the brig W. G. Irwin, which arrived late this afternoon, says:

"There is no positive knowledge as yet as to Minister Willis's instructions or intended action. It is the general belief now that he came expecting to restore the ex-Queen to the throne either directly or by intervention of popular vote. It is also believed that serious obstacles existing to such a course have caused the delay and a reference to Washington. The raystery is still maintained, and the apprehension created has produced great disturbance and irritation in the public mind. The tension of anxiety and anger is greater than at any date since the Queen was dethroned. This is avearing, painful and de-

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THE EX QUEEN DEMANDS GUARANTEES.

"Among the obstacles to restoration is the refusal of the Queen herself, unless she receives the strongest guarantees that the United States forces will maintain her upon the throne, knowing that she would otherwise be immediately overthrown again and severely dealt with Again some 1,500 rifles with ammunition are in private hands, chiefly of Americana, ready to remove her at the carliest possible opportunity. Furthermore the Provisional Government is absolutely determined to make no concessions, and will firmly maintain their postition, yielding it only to actual war made upon them by superior forces of the United States.

"Added to these obstacles it is well-known that Admiral Irwin and the officers under him are relianted to make war, probably involving bloodshed, upon American people of Honolulu, their own friends and difficult and perilous such this, when the fact that is, the latter of the point of the state banks where they would have tended and in the position of the decision have not yet been placed on the state banks where they would have the benefit of the State statute giving preference.

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WHAIS WILL PREVENT TROUGLE.

WILLIS WILL PREVENT TROUBLE.

"In an interview on the 16th, Minister Willis said: 'The whole Hawaiian question is now in abeyance, and nothing that the newspapers can say or do will alter the situation one jota. make this statement on my own responsibility and in hope that it will allay the present ex-citement. There is not the slightest necessity for any one to stay out of bed nights for fear of any trouble of any kind, for none will be per-

mitten."
"Two days later the Minister said to a visitor to whom he refused a short conference: "When I am ready to carry into effect my instructions I shall communicate them to only two persons, one of whom will be the head of the present Government, and the other the head of the

former Government.

"This was understood by the visitor to mean that Minister Willis counted the two persons of equal political importance. The visitor was not in special pursuit of information, but from the foregoing it will be seen he obtained some, nev-

"The Queen's adherents are extremely hope-ful and expectant, but in a state of great appre-hension, on account of the very excited and irri-table condition of the American party. The Queen has within a few hours, for the first time, solicited protection from the Provisional Government, and a police force has been sta-tioned on her premises. The Government has informally intimated to the American Minister that they are amply able to repress any disorder, and wish no troops to be landed."

THE LATEST FROM THE ISLANDS. Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 9.-Advices from Auckand, N. Z., state that the steamer Monowal has arrived there and reports the Provisional Government of Hawali still in power up to November

SUPT. BYRNES MISQUOTED.

HE DENIES THAT HE MENTIONED MRS. GOULD'S NAME.

WITH THE NICOLAUS SUIT-HER HUSBAND SAID TO FEEL KEENLY THE MENTION OF

the publication of several long inter-

HIS WIFE'S NAME IN THE AFFAIR. Police Superintendent Byrnes was annoyed yes

views, alleged to have been had with him but porters, regarding the suit for \$40,000 which has en brought against George J. Gould by Mrs Zella Nicolaus. The Superintendent was compelled known that he had talked with Mr. Gould, and he might write what he liked. Thereupon the reporter proceeded to put into the mouth of Superintendent a long list of statements which had copied in the main by other reporters. In that manier the name of Mrs. George J. Gould was dragged into the case without the authority of the Superir tendent. He said yesterday that he had not said Gould, and that she was determined to stand by He also denied that he had said he had the names a large number of persons whom Mrs. Nicolaus had blackmailed or had tried to blackmail. He had not intimated, either, he asserted, that criminal without fatal results. The usual number of proceedings might be begun against the woman on members present when no matter of great imunt of her attempts to extort money from men

Central Office vesterday and talked with the Superintendent, but the nature of the interview was not disclosed by Mr. Byrnes. In reply to a question about the recent movements of Mrs. Nicolaus, the Superintendent sabi yesterday afternoon: "I do not low where the woman is at present. I could not

know where the woman is at present. I could not tell if she were in this city or in Chicago. Her counsel probably could tell."

"Was she the woman who was with A. Ruhman recently at the St. James's Hotel?" he was asked.

"I am not sure that she was that woman, although I might think so, he replied.

Replying to other inquiries about Mrs. Nicolaus, Mr. Brynes said: "I am satisfied that she is an adventuress of the worst kind, and a most dangerous woman. She came to see me here before the suit against Mr. Gould was taiked of, but I shall not tell why she came. I have had several taiks erous woman. She came to see me here before esuit against Mr. Gould was talked of, but I shall of tell why she came. I have had several talks ith Mr. Gould about the woman, and he is dermined to resist what he believes to be an atompt to blackmail him. In that respect he is like is father, the late Jay Gould, who went to a great nights to defeat and cause the arrest of a blackmails to defeat and cause the arrest of a blackmailer. I shall do what I can to aid Mr. Gould in the flight which has been forced upon him, as I outli aid any man to defeat a blackmailing atompt. That is all there is of it. I know of nothing aw in the case that can be talked of. George J. Gould vesterday declined to make any orther statement in the Nicolaus suft, adhering to se determination not to speak, now that his case as formally been transferred to the care of his torner, W. Bourke Cockran. It is understood, ovever, that Mr. Gould keenly regrets the bringing into publicity of the name of his wife in concertion with the matter, and there is no foundation for some of the sensational stories which we been published on this point. Mr. Gould him if is carnestly resolved to sift the Nicolaus case formally be supplied and make an object lesson or the benefit of blackmailers. What course he ay take if would be unwise for him to discuss a the present time, but it is understood that here are no questions involving any of his sothers which will interfere with uncompromising itten in the matter.

RICHARD MANSFIELD SERIOUSLY ILL.

ONFINED TO HIS ROOM IN CINCINNATI-HIS ENGAGEMENT THERE CANCELLED.

Cincinnati, Dec. 9.-The illness of Richard Mans field, the noted actor, has taken a serious turn.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS PREFERRED.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING THE PAY-MENT OF SUCH FUNDS BY INSOLVENT

NATIONAL HANKS IN THIS STATE. Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 5 (Special) .- A case affecting tional banks in this State was decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court here to-day, in favor of the plaintiff. It was the suit of the Elmira Savings Bank against Charles "Ireland in Australia" and "Cardinal Manning involved in ex-Mayor David C. Robinson's financial troubles, and which closed its doors on May 23, 1863. One of the savings bank's attornoys, Mr. Mandeville, the National bank's fatiure the savings bank had Suit was brought to recover this amount as a preferred claim under Section 130 of the State Banking law. The plaintiff queted an opinion given by Attorney-General Rosendale, dat 1 June 2, 1892, in which the Attorney-General said, referring to

Sections 118 and 120, of the State Banking law:
"These two sections show that the National banks are authorized depositories of savings-bank deposits, in the same manner as State banks and

HOT AGAINST GOVERNOR FLOWER.

THE MEMBERS OF THE DISBANDED COMPANIES DECLARE THAT HIS ACTION WAS ONLY A TAMMANY HALL DEAL.

members of the disbanded companies in the 69th Regiment are worked up to a high pitch of excitement over the action of Governor Flower.
"It's a political deal," they declare earnestly.
"And it's down with the Irishmen," they add aimost in the same breath.

"It was a question of which should be downed in this particular instance, Tammany or the Irish, and the Irish suffered," exclaimed another man con-

The officers who have been placed on the supernumerary list have held several consultations, and declare that they intend to take some action as in arbitrary act on the part of the Governor There is some talk of keeping the five disbanded companies together as a private organization, to

companies together as a private organization, to be supported by private means. Talk of a mass-meeting is also heard, to make a public protest against the action of the Commander-In-Chief.

The members of Capitaln Coleman's company, E, held a meeting at the armory on Friday night and, although they were ordered out of the company room, they retused to go, saying they were still members of the regiment until they had received their discharges. When Capitaln Coleman came in they picked him up and carried him on their shoulders to the company room. Major Duffy was in the armory at the time and another company was upstairs drilling, but he seemed incapable of queling the disturbance. Every time Major Duffy's name was mentioned it was hissed.

"He could not pass the examination if he should be sent before the examining board to-morrow," exclaimed one man. "Why doesn't General Porter order him before one? Because he is a Tammany Hall politician," he said, answering his own questions of the men were hot to begin legal proceed-

Some of the men were hot to begin legal proceedings, but the wiser ones knew that the Governor had only exercised a power for which there was ample authority in law, so they discouraged such action.

BOMB AMONG THE DEPUTIES

FRENCH CHAMBER IN A PANIC.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE HURLED FROM

THE GALLERY.

FRENZIED EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE

THIRTY DEPUTIES AND FIFTY SPECTATORS

INJURED. AN UNKNOWN MAN THROWS A MISSILE CHARGED

WITH NITRO-GLYCERINE, WHICH EXPLODES BEFORE STRIKING THE FLOOR, SCATTER ING JAGGED FRAGMENTS IN EVERY DI-

> RECTION-M. DUPUY SLIGHTLY HURT-COOLNESS OF M. CASIMIR-PERIES AND M. MONTFORT-THE CHAMBER

SURROUNDED BY TROOPS-

Chamber of Deputies this afternoon happily and the business of the House was proceeding sleeptly. The gallaries contained a number visitors, including some women, who watche the proceedings with little interest. In the gallery above the benches occupied by the members of the Right were several strangers, none of whom had attracted any attention when they entered the gallery and had seats assigned

In the course of the business of the House the election of M. Mirman came up for discussion. M. Mirman had been speaking from the tribune, and had just descended to resume his seat when a man in the gallery above mentioned threw a bomb toward the floor of the House The bomb must have had a time fuse attached to it, for as it passed the head of Professor Lemire, Deputy for Hazebrock, it exploded with a terrific report. A dense cloud of smoke and dust ascended, shutting out from view for a time those sitting in the body of the House. For a single instant the House was perfectly quiet, and then, the members and others realizing what had occurred, there was the wildest excitement. The officers detailed to guard the Chamat once shut the great doors leading to the Chamber to prevent the escape of the bombthrower. The people in the galleries fled in wild disorder, fearing that other bombs would be frenzy, and almost fell over each other in their wild but futile haste to get out of the building One woman, who it was subsequently learned was an American, had been hit on the forehead by a piece of the casing of the bomb, and she fled with blood streaming over her face.

PRESIDENT DUPUY'S COOLNESS.

On the floor of the House the excitement was fully as great as that in the galleries. Many of the members rushed for the exits, fearing every moment to hear another explosion. Dupuy, the president of the Chamber, was apparently the coolest man in the Chamber, Two women, besides the American in the lower ga lery, were injured. A man sitting beside the bomb-thrower was also injured.

Among the Deputies wounded were Abb Lemire, Count Paul Henri Lanjuinais and M. Leffet.

Professor Lemire is a Catholic Socialist. He was elected to represent the Ist District of Hazebrock, and this is his first term of service in the Chamber of Deputies. He is professor of rhetoric at the College of St. Françoise -His Social Influence." He was born in 1854, and upholds the theories advanced by Count de

Count Paul Henri Lanjuinais, who is a Union Conservative, has been a member of the Chamber since 1889. He sits for Morbihan. M. Leffet is a Republican. He was born in

1839, is an ex-lieutenant of the Navy and sits for Chinon. THE PANIC SOON OVER.

though it was, did not last long. The wounded were taken to committee-rooms, and medical assistance was hastily summoned to attend them. While this was being done some of the reporters picked up on the floor of the House bits of metal and a number of horseshoe palls that had evidently formed part of the contents

Opposite the gallery from which the bomb was thrown is the gallery devoted to the use of the fereign press representatives. A number of them who were in the gallery said they first thought when they heard the explosion that some one had discharged a revolver on the floor of the Chamber. The report was so loud and the flash of light so brilliant, however, that they were quickly convinced of their mistake. The dust raised by the explosion was so thick that the clothing of verybody in the Chamber presented an ashy

EUSINESS PROCEEDS AGAIN.

away the members resumed their seats and business proceeded. M. Montfort ascended the tribune, and in a perfectly steady voice took up the discussion of the question before the House, as though nothing out of the ordinary had occurred. When the discussion had been finished M. Casimir-Perler, the Prime Minister, said that he did not wish to interrupt the business of the Chamber, but he felt compelled to assure the House that the Government would do its duty.

M. Dupuy said that he and the entire Chamber desired that their sympathy be conveyed to the

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

After the sitting was ended the members of the Chamber, journalists and visitors gathered in groups in the lobbies and excitedly discussed the outrage. It was impossible for them to leave the building, as owing to orders from the police nobody was allowed egress until half past 6 o'clock, and even then they were not permitted to leave until they gave satisfactory proof of their

identity.

When M. Dupuy, President of the Chamber, descended from the chair and crossed the Salle de la Paix, he received an ovation, owing to his unmoved screnity when the bomb burst.

de in Paix, he received an evation, owing to his unmoved serenity when the bomb burst.

M. Montfort's action in continuing the discussion as soon as the smoke had cleared away was the subject of general admiration and congratulation. He said that in acting as he did he had only done his duty in showing the world that the brave French nation cannot be intimidated by the scoundrels devising and committing such a dastardly crime.

One report had it that twenty-five or thirty persons were wounded.

In his speech in the Chamber after the explosion this afternoon Premier Casimir-Perier closed with these words:

"Society has laws with which to defend itself against such crimes as the one just committed, and we shall not hesitate to use them to protect our institutions."

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

When the Chamber rose at 5 o'clock this official report of the explosion and what followed was found posted in the lobby:

"The moment Deputy Mirman descended from the speaker's tribune, the explosion occurred. Trembling with emotion the President of the Chamber said: "Such outrages cannot disturb the Chamber. We shall continue our labors, and, after we exhaust the order of the day, the Chamber's officials will do their duty in regard